vernment to ensure timely disposal of pension cases of retiring persons are as under:—

(i) specific time schedule has been laid down in the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 and the corresponding rules applicable to All India Services Officers, Armed Forces personnel and Railway employees for advance action to be taken by the Head of Office and Audit/Accounts Officers to ensure timely assessment of retirement benefits and issue of Pension Payment Order not later than one month in advance of the date of retirement.

(ii) Making Heads of Departments/Offices accountable for compliance with the Government orders for authorising pension, provisional or final, by the date of retirement.

(iii) Identification of officers of the rank of Joint Secretary in the Ministries to monitor disposal of pensionary grievances.

(iv) The retiring employees who do not receive pensionary benefits on the date of retirement may bring such cases to the notice of the Government.

2. Instructions for timely payment of pensionary benefits were reiterated by the Government recently emphasising upon the timely verification of qualifying service, appropriate training of employees handling pension cases, publicity regarding provision of CCS (Pension) Rules and periodical coordination meeting between administrative Heads and Accounts Offices. The Heads of Departments/Offices are responsible for ensuring timely payment and the respective Departments can take appropriate action against the delinquent officials responsible for delay in payments.

**Arms build-up by China**

*354. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the Pioneer of 4th April, 1995 under the caption "Concern over arms build-up by China";

(b) if so, what are the facts in respect of various issues referred to in the above report;

(c) to what extent the modernisation by China of its armed forces and equipping them with sophisticated aircraft, air defence weapons its ongoing nuclear weapons' programme and building of strategic road links from border towns to rail heads and sea ports of Myanmar, are likely to affect and pose a threat to the security of the country;

(d) what steps Government have so far taken to meet the situation and to safeguard the interests of the country; and

(e) how far the joint meetings between the representatives of India and China have proved useful in strengthening the relations between the two countries and what are the details of various issues discussed during these meetings and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e) The news item is based on certain observations in the Annual Report, 1994-95 of Ministry of Defence. Modernization of the Chinese Armed Forces is one of four modernizations being undertaken in that country. Government keeps a constant watch on such developments and takes adequate steps to safeguard the security of the country. It will not be in public interest of disclose details.

An agreement on the Maintenance of peace and Tranquillity along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the India-China border areas, was signed in September '93. The details regarding the implementation of the Agreement will be worked out in the India-China Joint Working Group (JWG) which has been in existence since prior to the Agreement. An India-China Expert Group has been set up to assist the JWG in the implementation of the Agreement. The Expert Group has met thrice. In these

meetings, the two sides have reached agreement on the work regulations of the Group. Both sides discussed further confidence building measures. Both sides also agreed to establish additional designated points for meetings between the border personnel of the two countries in the Sikkim sector and Middle sector of the India-China border areas, in addition to the present points at Bumla and Spanggur Gap in the Eastern and Western sectors respectively. Implementation of the Agreemet will help in strengthening the relations between the two countries.

**Ban on Manufacturer of high risk drugs**

*355. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to ban the manufacture of high risk drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the drugs identified as high risk drugs alongwith the names of the companies manufacturing such drugs;

(c) the basis on which Government have identified those drugs as high risk drugs; and

(d) the reasons for which Government did not ban such drugs earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Government have already banned certain drugs in the country.

(b) Of the 51 categories of drugs and formulations so far banned, 33 drugs formulations do not stand scientific scrutiny and 18 drugs/formulations were banned as safer substitutes are available as per the list given at the Statement. Since these drugs/formulations have already been banned, the names of the companies manufacturing such drugs do not arise (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Decision to ban the drugs is taken on the advise of the Drug Technical Advisory Board, a statutory body under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, from time to time.

**Statement**

*List of banned drugs/formulations*

1. Amidopyrine
2. Fixed dose combinations of Vitamins with anti-inflamatory agents and tranquilisers.
3. Fixed dose combinations of Atropine in Analgesics and Anti pyretics.
4. Fixed dose combinations of Strychnine and Caffeine in tonics.
5. Fixed dose combinations of Yohimbine and Stryohnine with Testosterone and Vitamins.
6. Fixed dose combinations of Iron with Strychnine Arsenic and Yohimbine.
7. Fixed dose combination of Sodium Bromide/Chloralhydrate with other drugs.
8. Phenacetin
9. Fixed dose combinations of antihistaminics with anti-diarrhoeals.
10. Fixed dose combinations of Penicillin with Sulphonamides.
11. Fixed dose combinations Vitamins with Analgesics
12. Fixed dose combinations of any other tetracyclines with Vit. C.
13. Fixed dose combinations of Hydrozyquinoline group of Drugs except preparations which are used for the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentry and for external use only.
14. Fixed dose combinations of Corticosteroids with any other drug for internal use.
15. Fixed dose combinations of Chloramphenicol with any other drug for internal use.
16. Fixed dose combinations of crude Ergot preparations except those containing Erogotamine, Caffeine, Anal.